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JOHN H. HEYWOOD,
NOBLE BUTLER,
EDITORS.

LOUISVILLE, APRIL 21, 1849.

We send, occasionally, a number of the EXAMINER to persons who are not subscribers, in the hope, that by a perusal of it, they may be induced to subscribe.

Corresponding and Executive Committee.

At a meeting of the friends of emancipation, held in Louisville, February 22, 1849, W. W. Worsley having been called to the chair, and Reuben Dawson appointed secretary, the following gentlemen were named as a Corresponding and Executive Committee, with power to enlarge their number and fill vacancies:

W. W. Worsley, Wm. Richardson,
Wm. S. Glover, Reuben Dawson,
David L. Batty, Patrick Macay,
Bland Ballard, W. F. Boone,
Thomas McGrain.

At a meeting of the Committee, February 25, Lewis Ruff and James Speed were added to the number. Wm. Richardson was chosen Treasurer, and Bland Ballard Corresponding Secretary.

W. W. WORSLEY, Ch'n.

R. DAWSON, Secretary.

From the foregoing notice it will be seen that a standing committee has been appointed by the friends of emancipation in Louisville.

The great object of the committee will be to publish valuable pamphlets and essays for distribution throughout the State. From many quarters applications are continually made for facts and statistics bearing upon the subject of emancipation. These applications, we trust, will not be fully met, and a vast amount of useful information upon this important subject will be disseminated throughout Kentucky.

Any applications addressed to Bland Ballard, Corresponding Secretary, or Paul Seymour, publisher of the Examiner, will meet with prompt attention.

The Convention.

We would again urge all of our friends who can attend the convention at Frankfort, on Wednesday next, to do so. It will be one of the most interesting occasions of the kind that has ever occurred in our Commonwealth. It is the duty of each friend of emancipation, who can go to Frankfort without great inconvenience, to do so. The convention ought to be, and we trust will be, a large, respectable and eminently able body, and if so, it will exert much influence in favor of emancipation throughout the State. Again we say, let every emancipationist, who possibly can go to Frankfort, do so.

Price of Labor.

The committee by whom the "Address of the non-slaveholders of Kentucky," to be found on our first page, was written, are collecting, and will shortly publish, an authentic statement as to the comparative rates of wages in the free and slave States. That higher prices are paid for labor in the slave State, is constantly repeated and confidently affirmed. The statement we publish will show, from unimpeachable sources, how far the assertion is correct.

The Convention.

Before the issue of another number of our paper, the friends of emancipation will have held their meeting at Frankfort. A very deep interest is awakened throughout the State in regard to this convention, and the report of its proceedings will be most eagerly sought. The opponents of emancipation have become interested as well as its friends. When first the proposition was made of holding a meeting at Frankfort, it was ridiculed by the anti-emancipationists. They prophesied that it would be a total failure, but, of late, the prophets themselves have become somewhat doubtful of the fulfillment of their predictions. Too many delegates have been chosen, and the general interest in the subject of emancipation has been too plainly and universally manifested to suit the friends of slavery and silence. Most heartily do we expect a failure, but few of them, we imagine, now expect it to be a failure. All friends and foes look forward to a large and respectable convention. And now, with all friends and foes, the question is what will be done at the convention?

It is not worth while for us to endeavor to anticipate its action. In the course of a few days, its deliberations and resolves will be known. We can now only express our hopes—let us hope that the convention will occupy high ground and speak in a decided tone. Nothing is easily gained for a great and good cause by a timid and temporizing spirit. Good policy, as well as good principle, demands that men who believe themselves right should speak with boldness and confidence. Confidence inspires confidence, boldness always commands respect. The opponents of any cause regard with more esteem its open, earnest, whole-souled advocates, than advocates whose cautiousness and readiness to compromise indicate a distrust either of the goodness of their cause or of its success. If one believes his cause right, let him plead for it as for the right, always with kindness and justice, but with frankness, manliness and courage. Let him claim for it all that he thinks he is entitled to claim, not one whit more, not one whit less. If, having asserted his claims, he cannot succeed in obtaining all that he desires, then let him submit to a majority and be content; but never let him, by manifesting a readiness to compromise, give occasion to opponents to distrust the importance of the cause or the sincerity and depth of his convictions.

Believing, as we do, that the cause of emancipation is the cause of right, of human welfare and happiness, we believe that its friends should always speak—calmly, justly, it is true, but earnestly and with decision. Allegiance to the cause demands earnestness and decision, and earnestness and decision will be respected by the opponents of emancipation. We hope, therefore, that the members of the convention will speak out their sentiments in clear tones, tones that shall arouse, embolden and encourage the hearts of their friends in every portion of Kentucky, the dwellers in its rugged mountain districts and the inhabitants of its beautiful and fertile plains.

2. We hope that the convention will provide means for distributing well-written and instructive essays broadcast through every city, village and precinct of our beloved Commonwealth.

In traveling lately through some parts of the State, we were surprised and delighted at the proof presented on every hand of the influence of the pamphlets issued by the Executive Committee. We found that they had been eagerly sought for, thoroughly read, and that, through their agency, many, many persons had been aroused from indifference and led to take decided ground in behalf of emancipation. No mind can estimate and no words can describe the influence exerted by no words can describe the influence exerted by a calm, able, earnest essay. It is taken by men to their homes, and read to their families by their wives and children, and thoroughly discussed by them. It is read to neighbors who may chance to visit them. It is carried to the store, the shop, or other place of business. The blacksmith reads it at his forge, holding it in one hand while moving his heavy bellows with the other, and as his furnace glows with heat, so his mind is kindled with the light of truth. The mer-

chant reads it at his counter, and larger calculation than those of the profit and loss of the day's business occupy his thoughts. The lawyer pondered over it in his office, and becomes deeply interested in the success of the great cause, and prepares many a powerful plea for its advancement. The farmer meditates upon it while guiding the plow, until the following of his mind is prepared to bring forth a glorious harvest.

We hope, therefore, that the convention will provide liberally for the diffusion of pamphlets and valuable documents, that every mind in Kentucky may be reached, that all our citizens may have the means of forming correct opinions and defending those opinions when formed.

But although pamphlets and essays are instrumental of immeasurable good, they cannot accomplish all the work that is essential to be done. Therefore,

3. We hope that the Convention will determine to employ four or five able men to discuss on the stump, the subject of Emancipation from this time until delegates are chosen to the State Convention. The spoken word reaches and rouses many minds which cannot be reached or roused by newspaper or essay. The bold, manly, powerful speaker moves and aways and bends to his will, vast multitudes. From various quarters, friends write to us, expressing in most earnest manner, their desire that the Convention may determine to employ able speakers to canvass the State. This writes a friend from the Green River section, and similar thoughts are expressed by friends in Livingston, Davies and many other counties:

GLASSBORO, April 12th, 1849.
"DEAR SIR:—The friends here think it highly important to the success of Emancipation, that the subject should be discussed from the stump throughout the State—and to effect that, we are willing to give our mile towards paying competent men. With this we may expect much good from the present agitation, without it, but little, false impressions are made on many minds who can be reached in no other way than from the stump."

We have thus freely expressed some of our feelings and wishes in regard to the action of the Convention. Of course we have no power to dictate to the Convention, and we certainly have no desire, even if we had the power. We have great confidence in the wisdom and philanthropy and justice of the men who will compose that meeting.

As humble citizens of Kentucky we have expressed our wishes and hopes upon a subject of vital importance, and we close by repeating our conviction that measures will be adopted, which will redound to the welfare of the State and the best interests of humanity.

A Model Letter.

It is with pride and pleasure that we present to our readers the following letter. We feel that in publishing it we confer an inestimable favor upon all lovers of good morals and all admirers of elegant literature. In vain might one search the volumes of famous letters from the days of Cicero and Atticus to the time of the gentle and melancholy Cooper, for an epistle combining so many excellences both of matter and of manner. How pure its style—how classical its expressions!—Brief, as all good letters should be, yet how comprehensive! The spirit, which shines through every line, how gentle, winning and affectionate! What perfect harmony between the author's breathing thoughts and his burning words. Happy indeed do we esteem ourselves in being able to make this gem known to the public. The discovery of California's gold-stream places could not have experienced such emotions as thrilled our bosoms when we perceived the value of the treasure in our hands. The rapture of a scholar at the recovery of a long-lost letter of Erasmus sink into indifference and coldness, when compared with the agonies of joy which agitated our hearts at the moment, in which we knew that to us was granted the inestimable privilege of presenting to an admiring world a fresh and living letter of the living and loving—MORTIMER.

We hope that hereafter all persons who may be favored even with a line from this amiable and venerable author will preserve it with reverential care. What a priceless treasure a volume of the "Mallins" letters would be. In the presence of such letters, the "Adams Letters," the letters of Madame Sevigne and Horace Walpole, will grow pale as stars grow pale before the brilliant sun. Grassy Creek will hereafter be a classic stream:

GRASSY CREEK April 12th '49
Six Inclosed You will find Your fifty paper I enclose I inform You at this time I receive no such documents and allow no Yank any such liberty as You have taken by Sending Your fifty sheet to War and father Just such things as You are less true You may think this strange but it is no less true than strange and if I don't believe in me up and send it to me I am sure I will not.

P. S. The copy of the Examiner and the pamphlet which have excited Mr. Mallin's ire, were sent, as in many other instances, by the suggestion of friends who furnished us with a list of the names of persons to whom they desired the paper and other documents to be forwarded. We presume that Mr. Mallin thought the honor conferred upon us by so remarkable a letter an ample compensation for the six-fold postage which he caused us to pay.

A Gloomy Picture.
Look upon the gloomy picture of the ultimate effect of slavery on all classes, drawn by Gov. McDowell, of Va. in the speech which he recently delivered in Congress. He says:

"Not only is the increase of the black race greater under all circumstances than that of the white, but the influence, in their case, of all prudent restraint, but when no prudent restraint is allowed to keep down that excessive growth, will follow, of course, that that race will absorb all the occupations upon which the laboring part of the white race depend, and they, as a consequence, will be driven away from the field of labor, when all the handicrafts, trades, makers, are engrossed by the slave, and taken away from the white race. The white man, when in addition to this, the means of common education are all cut off by contiguous settlements of slaves over whole districts of country; when this comes to pass, what is the result? The white man is driven from the field of labor, and is situated from instantly picking up his family and going to some other community where he might hope to improve and better their condition. Nothing could prevent him. This through the action of this class, among the very soundest and best of all, would pass away from amongst us, almost as numerous and unreturning as the passengers to the tomb; and so the white race would continue to pass away, until by and by, in the course of a few generations, the white population of our slaveholding States would be reduced to the slaves on the one side, and the masters and managers on the other—a disproportion so great, so palpable to every eye,—so suggestive to the slave himself of the fearful secret of his gigantic physical power, that nothing could take from his heart the temptation to try it, and try it he would, no matter what the consequences; and thus catastrophe would follow catastrophe, and our sunny and happy South would be covered over with scenes of conflict and of weeping."

From the Coast of Africa.

The English papers contain accounts from the coast of Africa, which state that during the month of February, Capt. Hotham, with the vessel which constitutes the northern division of the British naval force on the coast, proceeded to the Gallinas and burnt down the whole of the barracks (slave depots) from which 1,500 slaves had been previously moved up the country by the proprietor. The French steam frigate Fenelope was at Sierra Leone on the 10th of February.

One or two houses were consumed by fire in Nashville on Thursday evening.

Austria.

The young Emperor of Austria has given his subjects a constitution, under which the various provinces, kingdoms, principalities, and people of that vast empire are henceforth to be governed. It is a remarkably liberal instrument, and, if its various provisions are carried out successfully, despotism will be banished beyond the borders of Austria. Among other inestimable guarantees, the new constitution provides for the freedom of conscience, the liberty of speech and the press, trial by jury, the abolition of all forms of slavery, the education of the people, and the almost universal extension of suffrage.

We had this offering to the spirit of the age, as of immense importance to the welfare of the thirty-five millions of souls now subject to the sceptre of the Austrian emperor. For several centuries Austria has been the very centre of despotism in Europe. She has written her dark decrees in the blood of millions. For the last thirty years, under the gloomy auspices of Metternich, the arch-minister of oppression and wrong, she has been one of the most miserable engines of abuse, corruption, and inhumanity that ever disgraced this civilized world. Until the influence of liberal principles reached Vienna a year ago, and when the imbecile emperor and the viceroy minister sought safety in flight, Austria was relied on by all the advocates of despotism throughout Europe as being the most ruthless of all the foes of human freedom. But her people have displayed a spirit of opposition to tyranny within the past few months from which their rulers seem to have learned the valuable lesson that, if they would retain life and power they must make liberal concessions to the rights of the masses. They have now formally done in a written constitution, a constitution which, if administered in accordance with its provisions, will make Austria one of the most free of all the countries in Europe.

The new constitution was published in Vienna on the seventh of last month, and was most rapturously received by the people. A spontaneous illumination of the capital took place that night, and every portion of the immense city blazed with light.

We regard this as a victory of freedom, and have but little doubt it will result in great, numerous and extensive meliorations of the condition of the masses. The cause of freedom is onward in the world! Shall it falter in the new?

Attention is claimed in Wisconsin for roads formed of charcoal, which are asserted to be more durable, and costing two-thirds less than plank roads. One is now being built from Port Uia, in Washington county, to some point in Dodge county.

Extension of Slavery.

We take the following extract from a well written address read and adopted at a public meeting in St. Louis, and addressed to the Democracy of Missouri:

"We cannot understand how those who recognize the evils of slavery, who see as we do in the Valley of the Mississippi, can avoid seeing how it retards the growth and prosperity of communities, impairs enterprise and paralyzes the industry of a people, and impedes the diffusion of knowledge amongst them, to say nothing of the aristocratic tendencies and the degradation which it attaches to labor, can conscientiously consent to imposing it upon any other people. Without considering it in its moral and religious aspects, but viewing it solely as a political and economical question, it seems to us neither honest nor democratic to entail such an institution upon the regions which we now hold in trust for unborn millions."

Methodist Quarterly Review.

We have received the April number of the Methodist Quarterly Review, edited by Rev. J. McChesney, D. D. A high, scholarly, and liberal spirit pervades the work. The article on Thomas Carlyle is one of high character, full of liberal sentiments, connected with a high regard for the man and his work. The review is an honor to the denomination of which it is the organ.

For the Examiner.

Our old friend C. M. Clay delivered an eloquent and stirring address on Emancipation in Taylorville last Saturday. There was a large and respectable audience—many of the most prominent and influential citizens of the county were present. He won honor to himself and the cause he so earnestly and ably advocates.

Every person seemed delighted, and occasional murmurs of applause proved how deeply they sympathized with his opinions. Our friends were greatly encouraged. I hope he will find it convenient to visit other portions of the State during the spring and summer.

Cleros.

The Washington Era is informed that several parties of slaves have been sent out from the South for California, and that individuals, as well as companies, from that section are taking slaves with them; one company sent through Washington the other day with eight or ten slaves. Arrangements are in progress in this country for the establishment of a press in California, to advocate the pro-slavery side of the Territorial question. The Era also states that Mr. Crane, a Southern gentleman, recently editor of the Richmond (Va.) Southerner, is about to establish a paper in California, that will dispute every inch of ground against the introduction of slavery in that territory; and being a Southern man he can derive his arguments from experience.

The number of Mormons now in Iowa is about 17,000, chiefly settled at three different points. At Salt Lake, in California, between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada, are about 7,000 more. It is the intention of the former as soon as they are able, to join their brethren in California. These 24,000 are about all the Mormons west of the Mississippi.

Trouble among the Methodists.

The northern branch of the Methodist church recently sent a minister among the Cherokee Indians, which has given some offence to the southerners. The Cherokee Advocate of the 26th ult., in speaking of the excitement occasioned by the appearance of Mr. Gurley, the minister, says:

"No religious meetings can be held at night without a riot. Mr. Gurley attempted it at a private house, where, it was supposed he intended to lecture his disciples excitedly upon matters which he deemed prudent not to broach in the public congregation. The house was surrounded by the mob, Mr. Gurley compelled to flee, and the meeting broke up. The windows of the new brick church have been destroyed, the stones thrown down, and the interior of the church thrown into the wildest disorder. Hence acts of retaliation follow. The excitement has got among the irreligious portion of the nation, and matters must come to a crisis shortly."

WHITNEY RAILROAD.—The Legislature of Pennsylvania has added itself to the large number of Legislatures which have adopted resolutions approving and commending to the attention of Congress Mr. Whitney's plan for the construction of a railroad to the Pacific ocean.

HEALTH OF NEW ORLEANS.—The interments for the week ending the 7th inst., show a total of only 225 deaths, and this too at a time while immigrants are or would into the city by every arrival from foreign ports.

Ladies who wish to preserve flowers are recommended to try nitrate of soda. As much as can be held between the thumb and finger placed in the water with the flowers will preserve them fresh, it is said, for a fortnight.

African Colonization.

We are continually receiving from our subscribers letters upon the subject of Colonization, and of the most opposite character. To-day we may receive a letter from an earnest friend in one part of the State, urging us by all means to advocate colonization as an essential feature of the emancipation scheme, and intimating very significantly that, unless colonization and emancipation are thus connected, he can do nothing for the cause. To-morrow the mail, it may be, will bring a letter from another friend in a different part of the State, full of apprehension lest we should support that "impracticable and absurd plan of colonization, which is only a hindrance to emancipation and an obstacle in the way of freedom."

A word in reply to both these friends and to all whom they represent. We have not taken, we do not mean to take, the position either of advocates or opponents of Colonization, and for this reason: Colonization and Emancipation have no essential, no necessary connection. They may be united or not, as circumstances may determine, but, certainly they are in themselves entirely independent subjects. Now, we have felt, and still do feel, that our special work, as conductors of the Examiner, is to advocate to the best of our power one only of these two great causes, viz: the cause of Emancipation.

We cannot therefore take the position of advocates of the colonization cause, nor, on the other hand, can we take the position of opponents of that cause. We hail as friends and brothers all who earnestly desire the progress and success of freedom in whatever class they may be found, whatever name they may bear.

None rejoice more heartily than we in the prosperity of the Colony, now the Republic of Liberia. We watch with eager solicitude the progress of that young commonwealth, for we believe that if it prospers and advances, as it bids fair to do, it will prove instrumental of immeasurable good to the world. By its success it will demonstrate the capacity of the black man for self-government, and thus will present an unanswerable and overwhelming argument in behalf of freedom to the men who find, in the alleged incapacity of the black man, a reason for enslaving him.

This is not the only service which the Republic of Liberia may to the colored race. Let it advance, as it promises to advance, in all the elements of social prosperity and national greatness, and it will afford the black man a country for his race as well as for himself, in which he may occupy, without let or hindrance, the position of a man, and enjoy manhood's duties and manhood's privileges. There he will come in contact with none of those fearful and degrading prejudices, which render his race the Pariah caste of America. There will he enjoy that social and civil equality without which one cannot have the hopes of a man or the success of a man.

Gladly and gratefully should we welcome the day in which the prosperity and happiness of Liberia would be so great and so well established, that the black man would voluntarily and eagerly seek a home there. It would be a thrilling sight to behold vessel after vessel leaving our Atlantic ports filled, not with exiles, driven from their native land, but with happy emigrants going forth under the guidance of the spirit of freedom to seek other and better climes. We rejoice for the black man's sake at every inducement which Liberia presents to him to become a voluntary emigrant. But we frankly confess that we have no sympathy with any plan of expatriation, any plan that will drive the black man, however great his reluctance, to the shore of Africa. Any such plan we regard as unnecessary and unjust, and fraught with danger to the young Republic of Liberia. If you compel the black man to go to Liberia, it becomes to him a place of dread. He will regard it as the Babel of the United States, and instead of going with the heart and hope of a freeman, he will go with the sullessness and gloom of a prisoner. Every emigrant ship which sails from America will depart under auspices almost as sad and forbidding, as those which mark the departure of England's convict-ships on the gloomy voyage to the South Sea. Liberia, if you would have it flourish, must be freely sought. If you would have its citizens happy, they must go with the hopefulness of emigrants, not with the despair of exiles. Compulsory expatriation is therefore unjust; unjust both to the emigrants who go and to the country which they go. And it is unnecessary, for if Liberia is destined to become, as we confidently believe it will become, the most desirable home on earth for the black man, then no compulsion will be needed to send him there. He will go with eagerness and delight, and thus going, he will be prepared to bloom at the instant of his arrival a happy, hopeful, useful citizen.

Natural History of New York.

The expenditure on this work thus far amounts to \$413,000, besides the additional sum of \$34,000 paid. The Governor recommends that the work be continued and completed.

A Sign of the Times.

A Democratic friend mentioned to us a day or two since a fact which is interesting as illustrative of the progress of public opinion. Handbills were recently distributed through Crittenden county inviting Democrats and persons opposed to any change in the present relation between masters and slaves to attend a meeting at an appointed time and place. After the meeting had been organized, our friend, who was present, says a motion was made that a vote be taken to ascertain how many of the persons present were in favor of emancipation, and how many opposed to it. The motion prevailed, the vote was taken, and the result was that twenty-two announced themselves as friends, and thirteen as enemies, of Emancipation.

This vote is very significant. It shows how deeply the minds of men throughout Kentucky have become interested in the subject of Emancipation. Few persons are aware of the extent and depth of this interest. There is a strong conservative feeling through this State which prevents many persons, especially non-slaveholders, from talking much upon the subject. They feel that the subject is a delicate and difficult one, and that its discussion should be conducted with extreme caution. Moreover many are reluctant to speak upon the matter because they feel that slaveholders are more immediately and directly concerned, and because they do not wish to appear wanting in courtesy towards this class of their fellow-citizens. Hence they say little or nothing, and because of their silence they are regarded as pro-slavery men, until they are called upon to vote or act, and then, to the surprise and disappointment of many, they calmly but decidedly take their position as friends of Emancipation. We shall look with great interest and hope to the action of men like these, when in August next, they shall be called upon solemnly to record their votes in favor of freedom or in opposition to it; and if we have not entirely mistaken their views and wishes, a demonstration will then be made which will exhilarate the hearts of all lovers of liberty.

The vote in Crittenden county is interesting on another account. It shows how groundless is the opinion, so sedulously promulgated, that the Emancipation movement finds friends only or principally among the Whigs. This vote was taken at a Democratic meeting, and on the motion of a zealous Democrat. Its result has already been seen. The idea is absurd that the feeling in favor of Emancipation is con-

finued to one party. It knows nothing of party. It is the sentiment of liberty, and to a strange man indeed have things come, if that sentiment is repudiated from Democratic hearts and can find a welcome only in the bosoms of their Whig rivals.

The cause of Emancipation knows not sect or party; it is the cause of freedom, of humanity, of God.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.**Layard's Nineveh and its Remains. Vol. 1.**

This is one of the most interesting volumes we have ever read. An enterprising Englishman looks upon the singular mounds in ancient Assyria, and sees more than a mere mass of earth. He digs into the pile, and discovers the ruins of a city—a city whose very latest history is enveloped in the midst of fable—the city in which Nimrod, and Semiramus, and Sardanapalus, appear as distinct shadows. The empire itself appears in the past like a prim phantom retreating from the view. It is in the most distant part of the realm of the unrelenting Past, where

"Old empires sit in silence and gloom."

Mr. Layard has raised the ghost of a buried city, and has demanded its story. Its matters may yet be forced to tell the secrets of its prison. What tales it could tell of fire and famine, of widows and orphans, and all the other adjuncts of "glory"! What a picture could it present of luxury and crime, of haughty kings and rebellious subjects, of usurpations and murders, of suffering virtues, and prosperous vice!

The Arab of the desert now trends haughtily upon the moon on which captive kings knelt to kiss the foot of the conqueror. What a lesson is this to human pride!

This most interesting work is sold by Book with and Morton.

The Living Age

contains an article on the "Melanians" credited to a South Carolina paper, and the editor says he is sorry that he has forgotten the name of the paper from which the article was taken. It appeared originally in the Examiner, and the circumstances did not occur so far South as S. Carolina.

The Southern Methodist Quarterly Review for April, has a very fine likeness of Bishop Doane. We have not yet had time to read any of the articles in this number; but we can say by the mechanical execution that it is beautiful.

Ben Cassaday and Co. have for sale a work which we had thought was "out of print"—"Selections from the Poetical Literature of the West." It is a book which should be in every Western library at least.

Margaret Smith's Journal.

Since the appearance of Lady Willoughby's Diary, we have been prepared to lend a ready belief to the existence of feminine records, handing down to us the most life-like pictures of the manners, customs, habits, opinions, prejudices, and superstitions of the past. We confess to a feeling of disappointment at the discovery that this delightful book is the collage not of Margaret Smith's brain, but of that of one of the purest and noblest intellects of our country. It is praise enough to say that John G. Whittier is the author. So completely has he transported himself into the past, describing the scenes and occurrences of which he writes graphically, that we can hardly persuade ourselves that the book is not the veritable production of a veritable Margaret Smith.

The Late Expedition to the Dead Sea.

This is a very interesting volume, handsomely published by Cary & Hart, Philadelphia. It is a diary of the expedition on sea and shore from the period of sailing from New York to the return of the expedition to the U. S. States. The volume is written in a plain, simple, and long have read it with much interest, and as a preparation for the great work of Lieut. Lynch, the commander of the expedition, we commend it to our readers. It is for sale by Mr. F. W. Prescott, who has on hand a very valuable assortment of standard and miscellaneous works.

"Ye Thirty Noble Nations."

Suggested by reading a recent poem by the above title, from the pen of Martin F. Tappan.

"Ye thirty noble nations!"
Ah! thirty did I say,
When half of you are subject
To laws of slavery!

Laws, which by God were given
For governing mankind,
Can you use for end so mean
Your fellow-men to bind?

"Ye thirty noble nations!"
The law of love obey;
And over rule your subjects
With a kind and tender sway:

Let not the color merely
Degrade your fellow-men,
Nor let oppression on them
By your consent remain.

"Ye thirty noble nations!"
Wipe off the cursed stain
Which needlessly is upon you
From slavery's cruel chain.

All were created equal,
The black man and the white,
Of common blood all nations
To enjoy a common right.

"Ye thirty noble nations!"
O then you'll surely be
One in a glorious union
Through thirty nations free;

You'll be a model country
For Europe's struggling sons,
As you are now a refuge
For Earth's oppressed ones.

"Ye thirty noble nations!"
Think not we are your foes
Because we have compassion
For fellow-mortals woe;

We've ever loved your dearies,
And let us be to see
Our glorious Union severed
To set the negro free.

"Ye thirty noble nations!"
Enlightened, great and free,
But heed our supplications
And greater still you'll be;

Let not man or woman
Ever feel oppression's rod;
And be not many masters,
For one's your master—God.

HANOVER COLLEGE, Ia. J. C. R.

DEBTS OF THE STATES.

—The following table may prove interesting to most correspondents:

State.	Debt.	Pay.	P. cent.
Maryland.....	\$12,000,000	400,000	\$30
Pennsylvania.....	41,000,000	2,700,000	30
Louisiana.....	9,500,000	475,000	30
Ohio.....	9,000,000	600,000	30
New York.....	24,000,000	2,700,000	30
Massachusetts.....	5,500,000	800,000	30
Virginia.....	2,500,000	1,500,000	30
Kentucky.....	5,000,000	800,000	30
Tennessee.....	2,000,000	700,000	30
Illinois.....	21,000,000	700,000	30

NON-PAYING STATES.

State.	Debt.	Pay.	P. cent.
Michigan.....	7,000,000	370,000	30
Indiana.....	10,000,000	600,000	30
Alabama.....	9,500,000	600,000	30

Washington Union.

The cholera prevails so extensively in Ireland that emigrants who intended leaving this summer for America, have postponed their departure until autumn, from apprehension that the epidemic will rage violently at sea during the summer months.

Speech at the St. March 1st, Mr. T.

Debate on the subject of the principal professions, students, and a brilliant throng of ladies. Mr. Tappan, after thanking those who had elected him, said:

I am not using a mere phrase, of course, when I say that the cause of which I bear testimony in the ceremony of this day are such as I find it difficult to utter in words. I do not think it strange that when that great master of eloquence, Edmund Burke, stood where I now stand, he felt as I do now. Doubtless the multitude of thoughts which rushed into his mind was such as even he could not easily arrange or express. In truth, there are few spectacles more striking or affecting than that which a great historical picture of education presents on a solemn public day.

There is something strangely interesting in the contrast between the venerable antiquity of the body and the fresh and ardent youth of the participants. Recollections and hopes crowd upon us together. The past and the future are at once brought close to us. Our thoughts wander back to the time when the foundations of this sacred building were laid, and forward to the time when those whom it is our office to guide and to teach, will be the guides and teachers of our posterity. On the present occasion, we may, with peculiar propriety, give vent to our feelings. For it is a great secular epoch. This is the four hundredth year of the existence of your university. (Cheers.) At such jubilees as these—jubilees which no individual can celebrate alone—it is natural, it is good, that a society like this—a society which survives all the transitory phases of which it is composed—a society which has a corporate existence and a perpetual succession, should review its history, should retraced the stages of its growth, from infancy to maturity, and should try to find in the experience of generations which have passed away, lessons which may be profitable to generations yet unborn. This retrospect is full of interest, and should, perhaps it may be doubted whether, since the Christian era, there has been any point of time more important to the highest interests of mankind than that at which the existence of your university commenced. It is the beginning of a great destruction, and of a great creation—Your society was instituted just before the empire of the East perished—that strange empire which, dragging on a lagging life through the great age of darkness, connected